PRINCETON THE

COLLEGES MEET IN DEBATE. Hon, Henry E. Howland President-Dr. Lymnn Abbott Announced the Decision-Judge Howland's Remarks-Princeton' First Debate in New Haven-Yale Chiv-

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO

For the first time in the history of intercollegiate debates Yale and Princeton representatives met in this city at the Hyperion last evening in a forensic ontest, arguing the pros and cons of the question, Resolved, That the income tax of 1894 was under the cirumstances a justifiable one, Yale taking the negative and Princeton the af-Grmative. Hon. Henry E. Howland of New York presided, and when he steped to the front of the stage to make the opening remarks and to introduce

he speakers he was greeted with tu-

multuous applause. Judge Howland in his introductory emarks spoke of the pleasing evidence of the advance of civilization evidenced by the meeting of young men in contests of this sort. "Talking," he said, 'has been called a fine art, and it has one as much toward advancing the world in civilization as invention or anything else. The talk of English rermers overthrew Charles I. The putriotic fervor of Patrick Henry had nuch to do with our own civilization nd national glory. The great debates of Douglass and Lincoln made one of hem a president. We are a nation of rators, with all styles of the art. Here fervor yields to style and imagin-ation to facts. When the German prince said that deeds not words must cide national questions, he forgot that the greatest questions in history have been settled by the words of dipomats. It is fitting that the qualities of talking well be developed early and

Even lawyers sometimes say good hings because they talk so much that hey can't help stumbling upon something good once in a while." Mr. Howland then introduced the

iter into the educational system.

first speaker, W. F. Burns of Illionis, who opened the debate by setting forth the lines of debate to be followed by Princeton in the affirmative. ne preliminary remarks Mr. Burns said that no bill has ever been in its rst drafts exactly perfect. England's come tax law has been modified yeary since its passage. In our own counry the people have demanded that hey be taxed as little as possible on nsumption and on the necessities of The distressed condition of our financial condition has shown that the tariff revenue system is a failure as a licy. The people perceiving the burlens arising from the old system and called for a stable source of revenue, them and a solution was found in the come tax. The tax reports for 1892 ear abundant evidence of the tariff taxation system under which the averge cost of government expenses was on each individual, and of this the rich paid no more than the poor, who paid for the protection of the property of others. Nine-tenths of the peral property in the United States aped taxation. In short, want was eing taxed, not wealts.

Harold E. Buttrick of Brooklyn, N ., first speaker for Yale. He said: The income tax law of 1894 was an nnecessary revenue measure. not oppose an ideal tax, but the income tax law was passed to meet a deficit which should have been met by economy. It was sectional, too, an attack on the east by the west and south. s not within our province to undertake to oppose the theoretical general tax on incomes. Neither do we deny that certain practical forms of income taxation have much to recommend them as methods of raising revenue. the income tax law of 1894 was vicious as a practical measure and violates every principle upon which a genuine come tax is based. The law was an titack of not only socialists and popu-

ists upon capital, but also of the south. aided by part of the west, upon northern prosperity. Of the 182 votes cast favor of this measure 177 were from he south and west. Of the 48 against 36 were from the north and east. It s the old story of debt confiscation and lebt erasure.

Under the war income tax New York w Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts paid nine-tenths of he whole tax. At the present time with higher exemptions the figures will of be diminished. Yet in the houshese states have less than a quarter f the total vote-87 out of 356. Thus e see 39 states confiscating the wealth

R. M. McElroy of Kentucky then cor inued the arguments for Princeton and alled attention to the fact that the nestion under discussion was an his rical one, not a current one. Defects the details of the bill cannot be condered vitally detrimental, as all these an be remedied. The bill surely is not cialistic. It was passed by congress, ot wholly that it might have mone spend, but that the poor might be ed from the unjust burdens laid upon on. The details, it is true, differ in Economists have agreed that the come tax is the ideal method of taxa-The details, it is true, differ in rious countries where the law is in eration, yet the principle of all is the me, and in each country the law has complished its object. If the general ripciples of the income tax are a step advance, as it evidently is, few bills st on a firmer foundation. The inme tax is the cheapest and easiest of I taxes to collect, because it is colcted by the internal revenue collecrs, who are already competent in this ne of work. The general property tax as become merely a tax on real estate. much wealth has been turned into ocks and securities which escape tax-In 1894 24,000 persons owned ree-fourths of the property in the nited States, but paid only 5 per cent.

or of right and justice. A lower limit Edward Cummings, announced that than \$4,000 would fall upon those who are already taxed beyond their proper. Dr. Abbott in a few well chosen relirect, not an indirect, proportion to the

H. Frank Rall of Des Moines, Iowa, cond Yale speaker. He said: The friends of the income tax law

ase their defence largely upon the finincial need. Their argument rests up on false assumptions; that the measere met this need, and that it was the best way of meeting. The need was an immediate one, but no revenue ould come from this tax for ten months and the amount even then would be uncertain. A better source of ald was pen, the internal revenue taxes. The esent tax on beer is less than onewentleth of the tax on whisky, reckonad valorem. Raise the tax to three foliars a barrel and it will bring sixty dillion more of revenue, without disturbance to trade or increase of cost to onsumer. An increased tax on tobacfere was a source of revenue, three times that estimated for this law, easlly and economically collected, without popular friction or disturbance to trade Why did congress neglect it? Because opulist clamor dinned its claim in one ear while congress turned the other to the gentle suggestions of the beer com-bine, with its millions in its pockets and its thousands of votes at its com mand. The law is unjustifiable be-cause of its radical defects. Its mode of collection is that which has made the personal property tax a revenue farce and an outrage upon justice. The spec-Ini deductions allowed open wide de of evasion. This and the high rate of exemption will largely destroy its valuas a revenue measure. For this reas on the chief of the bureau of statistics estimated that the private income would scarcely pay the cost of collection. It encourages fraud and dis-nonesty and is worse than the English law, which according to Gladstone, has done "more than any other tax to demoralize and corrupt the people."

B. L. Hirshfield of Ohlo then con-cluded the debate for Princeton. He said that Germany has no stoppage of the source so much talked of by enemies of the income tax measure, and no difficulty in collecting the tax. Why should our own law not operate likewise The reform in our tax system must be national and in no other way can this ecome so except by the income tax. The bill is certainly not sectional, as has been charged, since in congress it was upheld by men from all parties The income tax policy is simply versal of the system under which five states have been placing the burden of taxation upon the other thirty-nine and these thirty-nine have now turned the tables. The clause "under the cirumstances" is vouched for by the overwhelming voice of the people demanding a lower tax on consumption. It includes greatest of all the condition of the treasury. In 1893 there was a deficit of \$70,000,000 in the treasury, caused by the decrease of imports, and the comptroller of the treasury was compelled to refuse to call in bonds, because he had no funds, a state of affairs which would not have occurred under a well regulated income tax. These defects in the old system of tariff taxation having been seen, what other more logical way out of the difficulty was there than a direct taxation which ould be depended upon. The returns from the income tax are more constant than the tariff tax since it does no depend upon the fluctuations of trade. Year by year great problems are beoming more menacing to the treasury and there can be no doubt about the ncome tax being justified.

Clarence E. Clough of Wilmot Flats N. H., third speaker for Yale.

"This tax is an encroachment of na ional government upon the states. Al the states are extending their taxation o incomes, inheritances and cornora These are fields of taxation, says Senator Sherman, which should never be invaded by the national gov-Twenty of our states have already

axes on inheritances, incomes or cor porations. Last year New York, Penn sylvania and New Jersey alone raised er eleven millions from these sources. If you put an additional tax of two pe ent, on this same property, and this is what the income tax does, there will follow injustice and invasion and the state law must be repealed. The inome tax law contains three points of unjust discrimination. First, savings banks. It exempts six hundred and three hundred. Each makes profits on investments. One class divides its profits in a particular way and is taxed; the other in another way and is exempt. Second, between insurance companies. Two insurance impanies exist side by side, having qual advantages. The one is a regular stock company and is taxed two per ent, on net Income. The other, a mutual company, goes free. Third, be-tween kinds of income. This bill exmpts general incomes of four thousand dollars. Corporations are taxed two per cent, on net incomes without ex-All corporate stock is widely distributed among persons whose in come is less than \$4,000. Thus a man with an income of \$4,000 derived from partnership is exempt, while a man with the same income derived from a corporation is taxed. The spirit of the bill is confiscation. The spirit behind it is hatred of capital. Its logical outcome is shown by J. C. Carter, who

purpose if need be over the ruins of enstitutions and courts.' After the regular speeches were closed five minutes were allowed Messrs, Mc-Elvoy, Buttricks, Burns and Rall for sbuttal, and the main points were then retouched and strengthened.

says: "A triumphant majority will find

way to the accomplishment of its

The judges then retired to reach decision as to which side had put up a stronger argument, and Judge Howland was then called upon for a speech. He made some of his characteristic humorous remarks and entertained the audithe taxes. This is not in conformity ence until the judges, Dr Lyman Ab-

VICTOR with any principles of political economy bot, Lawrence Hutton and Professor

limit. The income tax is the least burdensome of all, because it is placed in a review of the points made, Princeton was declared the victor. The audience although composed to a great extent of Yale sympathizers, greeted the an-nouncement with a burst of applause. demonstrating Yale's chivalrous spirit

ON THE BALL FIELD.

Results of the Games in the Big League

Yesterday. At Pittsburg-The Pittsburg and Cinrinnati clubs opened the season here to-day. Rose Coghlan, the actress, threw the ball down to Umpire Emslie. Both clubs put up a fine article of baseball, but Hart's fine work in the box was the feature. Pittsburg won. The

Pittsburg0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0-4 Cincinnati ...0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 Hits-Pittsburg 9, Cincinnati 1. Erors-Pittsburg 1, Cincinnati 1, Batteries-Hart and Sugden; Parrott and Mer-

At New York-After three postpone ments the New York and Philadelphia teams were enabled to get at each other this afternoon. Weyhing was an easy mark for the local men. He was hit for eight singles during the three in-nings he occupied the box and he sent seven men to first on balls. Smith was effective. Stafford carried off the fielding honors. The score;

New York 4 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 "-0 Hits-Philadelphia 9, New York 9. Errors-Philadelphia 3, New York 1. Batteries-Weyhing, Smith and Clements; Buckley, Rusle and Farrell. At Washington-The Washington-Boston game was postponed on account

At Cleveland-Sixty-five hundred ople attended the opening ball game o-day. Young went in to pitch for Seveland and was hit hard. Cuppy ook his place in the third inning and held St. Louis down to eight hits, scattered. In the last inning Peltz threw wild to Connor to catch Burkett. The latter went to third and scored on Childs' single, winning the game. Quinn made a home run. The score:

St. Louis3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 Cleveland3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1-7 Hits-St. Louis 16, Cleveland 11. Errors-St. Louis 6, Cleveland 2. Batteries-Ehret and Peitz; Young, Cuppy

and Zimmer. At Boston-The game between Har vard and Williams at Cambridge this afternoon was exceedingly slow and uninteresting. Both nines seemed to have gone to sleep and it was not until about the eighth inning that Harvard appeared to wake up. The game was won, not on account of any especially good playing on Harvard's part, but more on account of the very slovenly the eighth. The batting of both nines was exceedingly weak. Out of Har-vard's nine hits four were scratches and ones which should have been fielded. Williams made but five and two of these should have been easy outs. The score:

Harvard0 0 0 5 Hits-Tarvard 9, Williams 5. Errors -Harvard 2, Williams 6, Batteries-Paine and Scannell; Corey, Lewis and

At Middletown-Yale defeated Weshere to-day in a game that was full of brilliant plays. Norton and Lapam made phenomenal catches for Wesleyan and Rustin several for Yale

At Brooklyn-Fifteen thousand persons saw the opening league game here this afternoon. The Brooklyns defeated teh Baltimores in the last half of the minth. Gumbert pitched a strong game for Brooklyn, but bad errors by Corcoran were responsible for three of the four runs made by the Baltimores in the sixth inning. With one out in the ninth the Brooklyns hit Hemmins freely and scored two runs. Lachance making a home run. The score:

Baltimore 0 0 0 0 2 4 0 0 0-Brooklyn 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 2-7 Hits-Baltimore 7, Brooklyn 13, Erors-Baltimore 2, Brooklyn 6. Bateries-Hemming and Robinson; Gum-

At Princeton-The Princeton 'varsity nine easily defeated the Lehigh team here to-day. Easton and Jayne kept he visitors guessing throughout the game. The score;

Princeton ... 7 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 Lehigh1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 Hits-Princeton 9, Lehigh 2. Errors Princeton 3, Lehigh 6. Batteries-Easton, Jayne and Williams; Nevins

and Goss. At Philadelphia-The University Pennsylvania hine to-day defeated Lafayette's team in a heavy hitting game.

Penn0 2 1 0 1 0 5 1 2-12 Lafayette ...4 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 4-11 Hits-Pennsylvania 13, Lafayette 9, Errors-Pennsylvania 9, Lafayette 13 Batteries-Schoenue and Renning; Clark

BIG BREAK PROBABLE.

There Appears to be a Pight in Kuights of

Columbus. Bridgeport, May 1 .- A break in the ranks of the Knights of Columbus in the state is threatened in the action of Supreme Knight J. J. Phelan of this city and other members of the order in this city who are members of Park City lodge of this city. The Park City odge, it s authoritatively stated, will soon secede from the order and will be reorganized with a new order in the

state. To-morrow Supreme Knight Phelan and other officers of the Park City lodge will go to New Haven and will confer with the supreme officers in that city. This is the result of the dissatisfaction of long standing in the ranks of

the order in this state,

AGAINST THE NEW ENGLAND

JUDGE WALLACK RENDERS AN IM-PORTANT DECREE.

It is in the Matter of the Foreclosure of a Five Million Dollar Mortgage-There Are Probabilities That Under the Order the Road Will be Sold at Auction, and That, Foo, Within a Short Time.

New York, May 1 .- Judge Wallace, in the United States circuit court, ren dered a decree to-day against the New York and New England railroad in the matter of the foreclosure of a \$5,000,000

The mortgage was executed June 22. 1882. The plaintiffs in the case were William I. Hart, Frederick J. Kingsbury and Eustace C. Fitz, who were trustees of said mortgage or deed of

The decree recites that the mortgage made by the defendant railroad com pany is a valid and subsisting mortgage and constitutes a lien upon the mortgaged premises and property described in said mortgage. It is decreed that the lien of the mortgage is prior to any other lien upon said property, except that it is subject to the prior lien of a mortgage to the Boston Safe Decompany, under date of January 1, 1876, known as the first mortgage onds for the aggregate of \$10,000,000.

It is further decreed that at the time of the filing of the bill of com-Messrs. Hart, Kingsbury and Fitz, were entitled to take possesion of all the property covered by the mortgage and receive the income thereof, to be ap-plied in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage; that prior to the filing of said bill of complaint the defendant railroad company had made default and was then in default by its failure to pay interest which became due on February 1, 1894. It is declared that the railroad com

pany failed to pay interest due on Au

gust 1, 1894, and on February 1, 1895 The complainants as trustees are entitled to the relief prayed for by them in their complaint and to foreclose said mortgage and sell the mortgaged premises and property. It is decreed that the property, rights and franchises overed by the mortgage to Hart and there as trustees should be sold as an entirety. It is further decreed that the principal of said \$5,000,000 is due and ayable and that \$4,500,000 interest is now due. It is ordered that within wenty days of the entry of this decree defendant railroad company pay to the complainants for the benefit of the paries entitled thereto the principal of \$5,-000,000 with interest due, also a sufficient sum to pay the costs of complainants in this case, and that unless each and all of said payments be made in twenty days the lien existing by virtue playing of Williams in the fourth and of said mortgage shall be foreclosed and seventh innings. The only earned run all the mortgaged premises be sold with-that was made was that by Paine in our appraisement or right of redemption at public auction at the federal building at Hartford, Conn. At least thirty days notice of the sale shall be given by publication. The sale may be postponed at the desire of the trustees or by order of a court. No bid shall be received for the sale unless the bidder deposits \$100,-000 in some responsible bank. If any terms of the sale his money shall be forfeited. F. P. Lowrey is appointed

mmissioner to make the sale Judge Wallace authorized Thomas C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, as receivers of the New England road, to pay \$3,205.68 for six months' rental of the Milford and Woonsocket railroad, and \$2,137.11 rental of the Milford, Franklin and Providence railroad due March 31

MAY DAY IN EUROPE.

Lack of Demonstrations on the Part of Socialists and Labor Unions.

Paris, May 1.-The stores are ophere to-day, May day, and traffic through the streets is going on as usual. Only a few factories are closed. Some demonstrations have been arranged here this evening.

London, May 1.-There were noteworthy May day features here today. There was the usual cart horse Otherwise London wore its normal aspect. The social democrats and laborists made a demonstration in Hyde park during the after noon, and they will meet again at the Holborn town hall to-night.

Vienna, May 1.-Most of the private factories are closed to-day in order to enable the employes to celebrate May day, but the government workshops are open. About 30,000 workmen at tended May day meetings here and ir the neighborhood to-day. The usual resolutions favoring eight hours as legal day's work, freedom of the pres and universal suffrage, were adopted. In the Meldling district a crowd of people stoned the police and several arrests were made.

Madrid, May 1.-Work is proceeding tere as usual, and there is little or no attempt to observe May day, Lisbon, May 1.-Work is at a standstill here owing to the fact that May day is being celebrated. There was the

occasion. Some Disturbances in Hungary.

customary procession in honor of the

Budapest, May 1,-Soon after midight 500 workmen marched in proces ion through the leading streets of this city until they were dispersed by the police, who made several arrests. A report has reached here from Miskolcz that a serious conflict has taken place there between the police and a body of about 1,000 workmen who were cele brating May day.

Secretary Greshum III.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—Secretary resham is quite ill at his apartments at the Arlington hotel. Some alarn was felt last night, but the secretary was considerably improved to-day Mrs. Gresham has been informed of her husband's illness and started back to Washington to-day.

HE WAS OUTPOINTED.

The Abbott and Falvey Fight Did Not Condition of the Government is Given

Amount to Much. Providence, May 1.-In the boxing contests held by the Rhode Island Fishing club in Infantry hall to-night Jack Everhardt of New Orleans, who was to fight six rounds with Jack Falvey of this city, did not appear, his place being taken at short notice by Stanton Aboott. By agreement there was no decision, but Abbort was out of condition and was outpointed by Falvey. In the ninor bouts Frank Steele of Boston in four rounds outclassed Gene Sullivan of Worcester, who took the place of his prother Jerry, who was unable to ap-

Joe Elms of Boston met an amateur, young McNally of Providence, who, al-though outclassed, did good work. Pat-sey Downey of New Bedford outpointed Jack Moran of Providence, who took the place of Mike Sears of Lewiston, Capain William Daly of Boston was the referee and the attendance was small.

MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP. The Body of Captain Metcalfe Has at Last Been Found.

Perth Amboy, N. J., May 1.-The body of a man about fifty years old was found at the foot of Red Ridge avenue this morning. The body had evidently been in the water a long time, and it was impossible to attempt an identification of the features. From shipping papers found in the pockets it was con-cluded that the body was that of Captain Joseph L. Metcalfe, of the schoon er Charlie and Willie.

On the night of April 3 Captain Metalfe disappeared from his vessel which ay on the flats near South Amboy. The crew said he went on deck early in the evening and failed to return. It was generally believed he had failen overpoard and a reward of \$50 was offered for the recovery of his body. After a time the notices offering a reward were ecalled and the statement was made hat the missing man had been found. About this time a story appeared in a Boston paper which said the captain had been seen in Boston several days after he was reported to have disappeared from South Amboy. A week later Chief Burke of this place received letter from the sheriff of New London county, Conn., asking for a de-

scription of the man who was supposed to have been drowned. The leter stated that Metcalfe was thought to be the man who had recently secured several hundred dollars by the use of forged checks in and about New London. The chief was asked to make an investigation. As the schooner was at South Amboy and the man wanted was not known here the chief replied to the New London authorities to that effect and they later communicated with the South Amboy authorities.

It was supposed to be generally be-leved by the Connecticut authorities hat Metcalfe's desappearance never oc curred and that he was all the time enjoying ill gotten wealth in scaport cities. The recovery of his body this morning lears up the mystery and removes a serious charge from Captain Metcalfe's

MORE TIME FOR DR. BUCHANAN. Another Resulte Granted by Governor Mor-

ton-His Reasons. day granted a respite of one week from to-day to Dr. Buchanan, the wife murderer, under sentence of death at Sing Sing prison, to permit of the dismissal or determination of the appeal filed by his counsel with the United States supreme court.

The governor took this action on the advice and request of John R. Fellowes, district attorney of New York. The at torney general having decided that the appeal to the United States supreme ourt in the application for a writ of habeas corpus acted as a stay, the question as to the legal day upon which the murderer could be executed arose and it was the general opinion that it the writ was dismissed Buchanas would have to be resentendeed by the court in which he was originally senenced. District Attorney Fellowes desired to avoid the necessity of such proedure, so he asked the governor to give the prisoner a respite of another week. If the supreme court decides against Buchanan before that time, he sentence will be executed on that day. If the case is not decided by that time, the governor may issue another

SONS OF REVOLUTION.

Sixth Annual Convention Opened in Bosto Yesterday.

Boston, May 1.-The sixth annual ongress of the Sons of the Revolution opened to-day in the Old South church with 104 delegates present, representing thirty-one state bodies. General Ho ace Porter, president general, presided and made an eloquent response to the address of welcome which was extend ed by President E. S. Barrett of Concord, of the Massachusetts society Secretary General Franklin Murphy' report showed that new societies have been formed in Montana and Utah during the year, and that the member ship in other states has increased.

Registrar General Howard Clark in his annual report said that 1,286 new members have been added during the year and there were now thirty-one state societies in existence. The general treasurer reported a balance of \$1,755 in the treasury. A resolution of Nathan Appleton of Boston was read and adopted, which provided for a committee who should make arrangements to place the bronze markers of the society over the graves of the original

dence. A resolution was adopted that a comnittee be appointed to secure the resto ration of the old battleship Constitu tion, by the government, to be preserved as an illustration of the type of warships to be used as a national naval museum at Washington.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, May L-The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a neincrease in the public debt, less cash in the treasury, during April, of \$9,109,-857.52. The interest bearing debt increased \$2,349,950, the non-interest bearing debt decreased \$339,437.50, and cash in the treasury decreased \$7,099,345.02. The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business April 30: Interest bearing debt, \$716,261,910; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,754,660.26; debt bearing no interest, \$380,701,249.42; total, \$1,096,657. The certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury outstanding at the end of the month were \$566,688,624, a decrease r \$1,255,818.

The total cash in the treasury was \$787,442,335.75.

In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of \$511,657.22, the total at the close being \$139,998,153.35. Of silver there was an increase of though the judge refrained from inti-\$553,695.41. Of the surplus there was in mating what his opinion of the case national bank depositories \$16,797,027.77, against \$16,224,166.38 at the end of the preceding month.

The Opening Concert.

Springfield, Mass., May 1.-The openng concert of the seventh annual May cestival as the Hampden County Musical association, which took place this that eight voted in favor of acquittal, evening, was devoted to a performance and four for conviction. evening, was devoted to a performance of Saint Saens' brilliant biblical opera, Sampson and Deltiah," which was givn in oratorio form, with G. W. Chadwick conductor, and Mrs. Carl Alves mezzo-soprano, Ben Davies tenor, Dr. Carl Dufft baritone and Sullivan A. Sargent basso, in the principal solo parts, and A. E. Waterhouse, Fred Smith and Fred Goodwin in minor

Will Not Return to Work.

Providence, May 1.-At a meeting of he Saxon weavers to-night they voted to follow the example of the Manton, Farwell and Weybosset weavers and refuse to go back to their looms the old schedule of wages paid in 1893 is restored. This leaves only the weavers of the Riverside mills at work and forty-five out of the 300 in that con-cern are out. It will be only a matter of a few days when the other departments of the several mills will be closed and then people who will be idle for an indefinuite period including those on strike in the Atlantic Mills will number nine thousand.

Agents for Swindlers,

Montreal, May 1.-Recently an adverdisement appeared in the local papers business from which he would draw Williams, financial agents, who explained the nature of the business and he handed over the money. That even-ing Nugent & Williams left for parts Mr. inknown. It now turns out that they are advance agents of a gang of swin-diers whose headquarters are in Chi-Roston and elsewhere, Nugent & Williams professed to deal in stocks and real estate and accepted merchanlise in payment for what proves to have been bogus serip.

COLORED MINISTERS MEET. emi-Centennial Conference of New Eng land A. M. Zion Church.

Hartford, May 1.-Bishop J. W. Hood, D. D., Lie D., called to order at 10:30 this morning the fiftleth annual conference of the New England A. M. E. Twenty-five ministers Zion church. were in attendance at the morning session. The devotional exercises were onducted by Bishop Hood, Rev. S. E. Birchmore of Providence, R. I., presiding elder, Rev. W. D. Bowens of Derby, which was followed by the roll

by Secretary W. B. Fenderson. Officers for the ensuing year wer chosen as follows: Secretary and compiler. W. B. Fenderson, S. T. B., of Cambridge, Mass.; recording secretary Rev. C. D. Hazel of Providence, R. I statistician, Rev. Solomon W. Hutchings of Norwich, Conn.; reporter to city paper, Rev. W. D. Bowens of Derby, Conn.; postoffice Rev. W. L. Moore of Enfield, Conn. marshals, Rev. Messrs, J. S. Johnson of Windsor, Conn., John A. Hall of New Haven, Conn.

Standing committees were also ap

This evening Edward L. Skinner of New Haven will read a paper on "Progress in Fifty Years."

LATHAM TRIED IN MT. CARMEL. Again Bound Over to Superior Court-Taken to New Haven Jail. Mt. Carmel, May 1.-George L. La

tham, the prisoner who was released from the state prison a few days ago after serving a term of two years for burglary, was brought here this after-noon by Detective Sergeant Dennehy of New Haven, and tried before Justic George L. Andrews of this place. Latham pleaded not guilty to the charge of burgiarizing the station here of th Consolidated road on the night of August 16, 1892, when \$36 worth of tickets were stolen. The station agent, Albert Dean, testified to the discovery of the robbery the morning after. Harry Woodruff, the grand juror of the town prosecuted the case. Latham was bound over to the superior court, prob able cause having been found; and he was remanded back to the New Haven jail under bonds of \$150 to await trial Latham will be tried in East Haven next for burglarizing the rallroad sta-

Held Under Heavy Bonds.

Greenfield, Mass., May 1.-Ex-Tax collector Stebbins, the Deerfield default er, was arraigned before Justice Martin to-day, charged with embezzling and held in \$6,000 bonds for a hearing June 1.

DISAGREEMENT OF JURY

DR. LEE STILL HELD IN DEFAULT OF HEAVY BONDS.

The Jury Out Five Hours and Twenty Minutes-No Possibility of An Agreement -Hodgdon Surrenders Lee on the Bond in the Mrs. Miller Case-Dr. Lee Astonished. The case of Dr. J. Edward Lee accused of murder in the second degree for causing the death of Maggie Schloss in Ansonia in August, 1893, went to the jury at about a quarter of one o'clock yesterday afternoon and at 6:05

they reported a disagreement. State Attorney Doolittle's closing argument for the state lasted until 11 o'clock. The charge to the jury by Judge Wheeler was begun a few minutes later and occupied about an hour and a half. The charge to the jury The gold reserve was \$91,247,144. Net by Judge Wheeler was an able and cash balance \$89,950,772.09. comprehensive one in the judgment of all who heard it. It touched on all the important points in the case, al-

> At the conclusion of the charge the jury retired to the room to deliberate and were out all the afternoon. There was an anxious company of people waiting to hear the verdict. The jury did not come until five minutes past six, when the foreman announced that the jury could not agree. It is understood

During the five hours and twenty minutes the jury was out they asked for no instructions. At 6:05 o'clock Judge Wheeler called the jury back and asked them if they were agreed. Foreman Frederick Perkins of Orange said they were not agreed and that the disagreement was not on a matter of law, but on a matter of fact. The court has no jurisdiction over a matter of fact. Judge Wheeler asked if there was a possibility of an agreement. Foreman Perkins said there was not, and so Judge Wheeler dismissed the jury. He made the bond for Dr. Lee \$5,000. George R. Hodgdon also surrendered Dr. Lee on the \$5,000 bond in the Mrs. Miller case now pending and so the doctor is held in default of \$10,000 bonds. Dr. Lee seemed amazed when he heard the disagreement. At about 6:30 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Brockett took Dr. Lee back to jall.

WHAT MR. THRASHER SAYS Regarding Certain Legislative Action Yesterday.

Secretary Thrasher of the Connecticut Law and Order league was interriewed by one of our reporters last evening on his return from the legislafor a partner willing to invest \$1,000 in tive session at Hartford. The genial ecretary rose up his full six feet and and was directed to call on Nugent & welcomed the reporter, who thereupon sked him if he had anything to say oncerning the senate's action vesterday on the law and order league bill. Thrasher replied that the whole matter had been so thoroughly sired in the newspapers that there wasn't

much left to say.
"What effect will it have upon the league and its work?" was asked. "The incorporation of the league," said, "will be very beneficial. It gives us better standing, and the act carries with it certain provisions which will be very advantageous to our work, and we shall be much better equipped than

for a division of the fines, until we should have received the amount nam-But an amendment providing for a direct appropriation was passed and in that form the bill went through the house by a very large majority.

before. We did not ask for an appro-

priation of \$5,000, but the bill provided

expected oposition in both houses, and "I shall make no comment now upon the reasons given by those opposing the measure. All that will be a proper subject for discussion later. The majority for the bill in the house with the appropriation and the concurrent action in the senate in practically in all but the appropriation and the defeat of that by such a small majority I consider a magnificent testimonial to the work we have been doing."

"Will this action tend to increase or diminish the contributions for the work?" he was asked.

"I don't know that that action in itself will have much effect either way. "We shall be found at the old stand, however, with increased facilities, and undiminished energy. Those who have tried to kill the law and order league by their opposition to this measure will find a pretty lively corpse to deal with. expect that our friends throughout the state will render such moral and financial support as we shall need to

carry on our work." "Do you object to stating who the opponents of the bill were, and the reasons for their opposition?"

"I do, for the present." Mr. Thrasher further stated that he was not at all discouraged and that the league was never before so well equipped for business.

GOING TO ROME.

Bishop Tierney Will Start for That Place Very Soon Hartford, May 1.-Right Rev. Bishop

Tierney will sail for Europe shortly to be gone about three months. The bishop is obliged to take his offidal visit to Rome this year to report the condition of his diocese to the vatican inless he is excused. Bishop Tierney

will return September 1. Prices on Shoes to be Raised.

Boston, May 1.-A meeting of shoe nanufacturers was held this afternoon it the United States hotel. It was voted o raise the prices on all shoes from en to twenty-five cents a pair. This rise in prices in forced upon the manufacturers by the advance in hides.